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was going on nicely, though rare cases of bubonic plague, or suspected to be so, were met with now and then. This evident tranquillity had been a cause of danger, for it did encourage the unskillful and presumptuous physicians who, since the beginning of the epidemic, did not want to believe in the existence of the danger. The same false security did exist in the population. In November, 1835, several bubonic plague cases made their appearance, and their number had risen in December, January, 1835, February, and March, when the number of deaths from bubonic plague had reached that of 200 per day in Alexandria. It was only after the equinox in March that said number dropped to 5 per day."

*Public health in Constantinople.*

In Constantinople public health is rather good. The number of deaths registered has dropped to the lowest point. Last week, for instance, from September 23 to the 1st instant, only 178 deaths were registered in Constantinople. From August 20 last to the 1st instant, 1,142 deaths were registered, of which 3 were from scarlet fever, 3 from measles, 3 from smallpox, 8 from diphtheria, 32 from acute inflammatory diseases of the respiratory apparatus, and 35 from typhoid fever.

I have the honor to forward (1) a printed copy of the report on the outbreak of bubonic plague in Smyrna, written by Dr. Mizzi, the sanitary physician in said place, and Dr. Loutfi, who is a member of the superior sanitary commission; (2) a French copy of the last decision of said superior sanitary commission concerning quarantine steps against Egypt; (3) a French copy of the answer given by the superior sanitary commission to the report presented by the military physicians who went to Smyrna in order to inquire into the outbreak of the epidemic of bubonic plague in said town, and take, d'accord with the sanitary physicians, the necessary steps for checking the spread of said epidemic.

Respectfully,

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,  
*United States Sanitary Commissioner.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.*

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Ayres*.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 800,000. Total number of deaths, 1,370, including diphtheria, 18; enteric fever, 9; measles, 24; scarlet fever, 9; whooping cough, 1; smallpox, 4, and 178 from tuberculosis.

AUSTRALIA—*Sydney*.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 438,300. Total number of deaths, 469, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 3; plague, 3; leprosy, 1, and 42 from tuberculosis.

BRAZIL—*Pernambuco*.—Two weeks ended September 15, 1900. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 274, including enteric fever, 1; measles, 14; typhus fever, 5, and 13 from smallpox.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demarara—Georgetown*.—Month of September, 1900. Estimated population, 53,176. Total number of deaths, 133. No contagious diseases reported.

COLOMBIA—*Cartagena*.—Two weeks ended October 13, 1900. Esti-

mated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 25. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

GERMANY—*Hanover*.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 252,274. Total number of deaths, 489, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 29 from pulmonary tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended October 6, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 17.8 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,610,296. The highest rate was recorded in Manchester, viz, 26.0, and the lowest in Croydon viz, 8.7.

*Bradford*.—Two weeks ended October 6, 1900. Estimated population, 291,535. Total number of deaths, 145, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 5; measles, 1, and 1 from scarlet fever.

*London*.—One thousand three hundred and ninety-one deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 4; scarlet fever, 14; diphtheria, 29; whooping cough, 18; enteric fever, 15, and diarrhea and dysentery, 110. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 15.8 a thousand. In Greater London 1,891 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 14.8 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 11 from diphtheria, 3 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 18 from whooping cough.

*Ireland*.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended October 6, 1900, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 20.9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,062,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Galway, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Tralee, viz, 33.6, a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 182 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 3; measles, 1, and 5 from whooping cough.

*Scotland*.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended October 6, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 19.3 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,606,935. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 13.5, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 23.2 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 595, including diphtheria, 5; measles, 10; scarlet fever, 7; smallpox, 1, and 18 from whooping cough.

JAMAICA—*Kingston*.—Month of September, 1900. Estimated population, 46,542. Total number of deaths, 74, including 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAPAN—*Formosa*.—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 2,797,543. Total number of deaths not reported. Three deaths from typhus fever, 21 from dysentery, and 3 from plague reported.

MALTA—*Valletta*.—Two weeks ended August 30, 1900. Estimated population, 181,698. Total number of deaths, 210, including diphtheria, 1, and 6 from enteric fever.

NICARAGUA—*San Juan del Norte*.—Month of September, 1900. Estimated population, 1,156. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—Months of July and August, 1900. Estimated population, 901. One death. No contagious diseases.

ST. HELENA.—Two weeks ended September 16, 1900. Estimated population, 4,270. Total number of deaths, 8, including enteric fever, 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

SPAIN—*Malaga*.—Two weeks ended September 30, 1900. Estimated population, 100,000. Total number of deaths, 142. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

SWITZERLAND.—Reports for the two weeks ended September 29, 1900, from cities and towns having an aggregate estimated population of 691,000, give the total number of deaths as 463, including diphtheria, 8; enteric fever, 8; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 51 from phthisis pulmonalis.